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Pretoria, South African Biological Society.

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of the genus *Cremastogaster* were assiduously herding as if directing their movements, sometimes stroking them with their antennae, or even seizing them gently by a leg. The insects were in considerable numbers on the young growing shoots of a bush shrub of which, however, I do not know the name. My second and more valuable observation (as I am able to identify the insect affected), was at Winkle Spruit on the 27th of December 1918 and subsequent occasions.

On the upper stems and shoots of a large leaved bush plant great numbers of *Pedalion delalandei*, Fairm. (Membracidæ), both young and mature, were feeding on the sap of the plant. These were attended by swarms of a small red ant (*Cremastogaster* sp.) and their behaviour was precisely of the same nature as that observed by Mr. Bell Marley in reference to *Oxyrachis tarandus*, Fabr. I noticed, however, that the mature insects kept apart and were not seemingly molested. The young insects of this species bear upon the prothorax a somewhat loosely fitting raised shield, culminating in a sharp pointed spine, projecting forwards. There is no posterior projection to the process as in the adults. The mature insect is figured and described in Distant's "Insecta Transvaalensia," page 212.

It appears likely from the above and other records that there may be a considerable number of Homoptera utilized by the ants as milch cows, as well as the Aphides

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Durban, Natal.

ORNITHOLOGICAL.

For the past fortnight I have been enjoying myself amongst the birds at Walfish Bay, which is a perfect Paradise for a lover of sea and shore birds. Flamingoes of both species are here in thousands, and all sorts of sandpipers, gulls, terns, etc. I hope to write a full account of the birds I have met with here later on, but in the meantime I should like to place on

record one or two of the more notable species I have collected.

1. *Tringa subarquata*.—Curlew Sandpiper. I shot a specimen of this Sandpiper a few days ago. It is a common species in many parts of Europe.

2. *Limosa* sp.?—Godwit. A few days ago I shot a specimen of a Godwit—which I believe to be the Bar-tailed Godwit, but have no description here to verify it from. I have seen two or three others. This is the second record of this species from S. Africa: one specimen each of the Bar-tailed and Black-tailed Godwit having been collected by Mr. Millar at Durban.

3. On the 18th of the present month I shot a specimen of what I take to be the Common Tern. *Sterna fluviatilis* bearing on one of its legs an aluminium ring on which is engraved the following: „Kielmond Rossia. 592”. It would be interesting to know the history of this bird.

4. *Aegialitis venusta*.—Fisher's Sandplover. This little Sand-plover, which is usually considered rare is exceedingly common here, and I have secured five at one shot. This may, however, be *rufocinctus* of Reichenow, but I do not know how this differs from *venustus*.

Walvis Bay,

S.W. Africa.

20/10/18.

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GAME RESERVES COMMISSION: REPORT.

(*Transvaal Provincial Administration.*)

The Report of the Commission on the Game Reserves of the Transvaal is exhaustive and full of information. It contains three maps. The Shingwidzi Reserve is stated to comprise 1,593,890 morgen and the Sabi Reserve, 1,210,000 morgen. It is noted with pleasure that the Commission does not suggest the reduction of the